# THE PACIFIC.

FORMIDABLE FLEET OF THE ALLIES.

The Huescar and Independencia at Valparaiso.

THE SPANISH FLEET STILL CRUISING.

The Rebel Commodore Tucker Made Admiral of the Peruvian Navy.

HE IS TO CARBY THE WAR INTO CUBA.

Colombia Declines the Alliance with Chile and Peru.

&c.

The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing dates from Valparaiso to June 16, Lima to June 28 and Panama to July 13. We are indebted to the purser for favors in forwarding our correspondence, and also to Purser Stewart, of the South Pacific steamer Chile, for delivery of our Valpa-

The news from Central and South America is not im-

The church question in Peru had been agitated by the State authorities until it had resulted in political divi

sions and one or two street disturbances.

General Mosquera, President of Colombia, had decline to enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with circular announcing the neutrality of Colombia in the war between Spain and the South American republics. This is an authoritative denial of the previously re-The following is the specie list of the Arizona:-

| Recommon Lees & Waller ... 509,000 Panama R. R. Co. . 21,412 D. H. Temple, Treas 2,000 Order ...... 500,000 Wells, Fargo & Co.
Trevor & Colgate... 8,130 S. L. Isancs & Ash. 1,550
Chas. Eversfield... 460 

### OUR VALPARAISO CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of the Hussear and Independencia at Valparaiso-Description of These Formid-able Engines of Destruction-Novements of the Allied Squadron-Excitement Among the VALPARAISO, June 16, 1866.

Nothing has yet been heard from the Spanish squad ron, and everything relating to the Spanish-American war remains here a mystery. Vessels which have ar rived from the Straits of Magellan report that nothing cific, and we are still divided between the opinions that either Montevideo or the Philippine Islands is his destina-tion. Meanwhile the fortification of Va'paraiso pro-gresses in anticipation of the return of the enemy's fleet, and the Chilenos are now prepared to give it a

ARRIVAL OF THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLADS. The Huescar and Independencia, the two Peruvian iron-clads, arrived here to-day with the allied squadron ner of them would prove more than a match for the the Spaniards with confidence in success. I have spen the day on board the ships, and confess to no little sur-

DESCRIPTION OF THE HUASCAR, secar is one hundred and eighty feet long, thirty-five feet beam, cleven hundred tons burden draws sixteen feet of water, and on her voyage made legantly furnished, and the accommodations for her rew are as good as could be desired. Her bulwarks are iron masts, with wire rigging, two propellers, nt engines, ten feet below the water line and clear way in cutting down a hostile ship. He on to her wire rigging, has two heavy ret. The hull has ten inches of teak and seven inches feet high above the deck, although the floor in the interior is lower than that outside, affording plenty of room for working the guns. There are two three-hundred pounder Armstrong rifled guns in the turret, and two forty pounder guns of the same manufacture in open bat-tery on deck. The turret is worked by hand, sixteen men being required for that purpose. The two three-hundred pounders are divided by an iron partition, and require six men each. The only objections that present them-selves are the forecastle and poop deck, which prevent firing forward or astern, the heavy iron masts and the complicated machinery used in working the guns. The latter is entirely different from the American system and is not only so complex as to bewilder any one who undertakes to understand it, but is very liable to disarrangement in the excitement of action. There is a complete labyrinth of chains, and cogwheels, and cranks, and shafes and ropes, &c., the use of which nothing but long practice can familiarize one with. Her officers speak in high terms of her sea-going qualities, with the exception that she ships a great deal of water, and there is no doubt that she could sink or capture the Numancia in a few minutes if properly handled. Compared with the Monadnock she is inferior for the reasons that she has a large surface of hull exposed; her guns cannot have a clean sweep in consequence of her masts and forecastle; her turrets are not as heavy nor so easily handled, and her rifled Armstrongs, as was repeatedly proved during the rebellion, have much less effect than our smooth borse of the same calibre, at short range. It was demonstrated during our war that our eleven-heah shell gun would smash in a heavier mass of iron with a solid shot than the thirteen-heah rifled Armstrong. Our fifteeninch guns must, of course, be preportionately more destructive. lete labyriath of chains, and cogwheels, and cranks.

gain would smash in a heavier mass of iron with a solid shot than the threen-inch rided Armstrong. Our fifteen-inch than the thirdeen-inch rided Armstrong. Our fifteen-inch guins must, of course, be proportionately more destructive.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEFENDENCIA.

The Independencia is a broadende ship of 2,000 tons, 215 feet tong, 44 feet 9 inches beam, 32 feet 6 inches deep, and 22 feet 6 inches draught. She is divided into several water-tight compartments, and amidships her buill is double. She carries twelve seventy-pounder rided Armstrongs, and two one-hundred and fifty pounder Armstrongs on pivots on the spar deck. Her plating for the protection of her boilers and maschinery and eight of her gams is four and a half inches thick, and extends from four feet below the water line to the spar deck. The remainder of her plating is of the same thickness, but extends from four feet below water ine to the spar deck. The remainder of her plating is of the same thickness, but extends from four feet below water ine to four feet above. Her gun dook is about eight feet above water; over this is a spar deck with the enormous pivot guns, and above these risc the bulwarks, her sides presenting a surface of at least twenty-five feet in height. She also has a steel land, and carries a steam launch with two rifled howitzers. Her cabin and wardroom are very large. The latter is richly panelled with bird's eye maple, and has accommodations for sixteen officers. The staterooms are also very commodious, and the quarters of the officers are in every respect superior to any in our naval vessels. This ship has an iron tower for the use of her commander in section, and also has iron partitions forward and aft of her machinery and boilers, so as to protect them from shot received in her how or stern. As her trackinery is ten feet below the water line, however, there is not much danger to be apprehended for it from projectiles. She has made fourteen knots an hour, and is undoubtedly equal to any broadenders. The north and surface a

There are also three steam transports and another expected to arrive in a few days from the Atlantic, where she was captured with supplies for the Spanish fleet by the iron-clads.

The preparations for the election of President of Chile are progressing, and the event promises to be conducted in good order. What the result will be no one can predict, although, as I have expressed in previous letters, the friends of the present administration will neglect no opportunities for securing their continuance in power. Revolution after the re-election of President Perez is openly a vowed, and the intention to overthrow this administration by force of arms, should it be declared the government for another term, is freely discussed. Some individuals have gone so far as to organize regiments in anticipation of revolution. These organizations are of course not in the fleid, nor are they armed, but exist in communities very much like the Feniag, but exist in communities very much like the Feniag, but exist in communities very much like the Feniag Brotherbood, without the bluster of those secret societies. Every day adds to the political agitation, and the worst feature of it is that the opposition or revolutionary parties, which, as a whole, are largely in the majority, will remain divided till after election, and then unite for the destruction of the re-elected Perez administration. If they were to unite now they would effect their purpose quietly and in a constitutional manner; but they do not propose this. They admit President Perez's re-election to be a foregone conclusion, and say they are biding their time for revolution, and the establishment of a new President by violence.

\*\*ROSENESS IN VALPARATES\*\*

\*\*Continues brisk, and merchants now feel hopeful of permanent prosperity. The harbor is full of shipping, belonging principally to the coasting trade, although a few vessels have cleared for Europe during the war has been annulled, and large shipments of grain and flour will be commenced again immediately. The followin

per cent, and for the second \$6 for 50 per cent on shore.

Figure AND Whiter.—Although the demand has nearly been as active as previously, and for Australia has nearly entirely ceased, some transactions of consideration have been made for England and other points. Four ships have been despatched for England, namely—the Mersey, San Luis, Barracouta and Ulcoats, and for the Island of Mauritius the Prospector, besides the Magnoin and Meteor which are loading on account of their owners, the first probably for England and the second for Australia. The Maria Ester has been despatched for Montevidee. The latest price for wh at in toma was \$2 25 per fanega (155 pounds), without bogs, in warchouses, and for flour \$4 35 cash, delivered on board.

Lina, June 23, 1866.

Commodore Tucker, C. S. N., Made Admiral of the Peravian Navy.

It is currently reported that John R. Tucker, formerly commander United States Navy, and commodore in the rebel service, has been appointed Admiral of the Peravian navy. He is at present in Line and the result of the service of the ser vian navy. He is at present in Lima, and it is said he is from Valparaiso. These are expected within the coming

is to go into active operation, the public and the press have not only the right but the duty to subject to a thorough examination everything pertaining to this great enterprise. Like the Atlantic cable, which will very soon stretch its wires across the ocean to accom-plish the large girdle of telegraphic communication up and accomplish a second great girdle of communication around our earth, of a different but not less im-portant character. The first will be the great high road of the spiritual commerce of mankind, sending the human thought over its wires from continent with the swiftness of lightning; be the great highroad of the practical, and freight around our planet with the speed of steam locomotion. Indeed, the California-China steamer line is only the last link in the great chain of steamers which tretches now stready from Europe to China on one side, and from Europe over our continent to the Pacific coast on the other side. By crossing the Pacific Ocean it fills up the gap which separates still the two ends of this

on the other side. By crossing the Pacific Ocean it fills up the gap which separates still the two ends of this chain, and accomplishes the "great circle of steam navigation."

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, connecting in regular trips Southampton with spain, Malia, Egypt, Bombay, Ceylen, Caicutta, Slogapore and Hong Kong, is the first link in this chain; the numerous steamer lines between England, Gormany and Frances and our Atlantic ports constitute the second link; our Pacific Mail between New York, Panama and San Francisco the third link; the China Mail will connect the first with the third, and so complete the great circular highroad for the practical commerce of mankind.

It is indeed consoling that our legislators in Washington, in the midst of a wild partisan warfare, and among the mean squabbles about the eternal negro and the big jobs of speculators, found not only some moments of leisure for the consideration of this wast enterprise, but really took it in hand with that high spirit and that imperial generosity by which the American people are distinguished in all questions of high practical interest. The appropriation of a yearly subvention of \$500,000 for this mail service will therefore find the general and unanimous approval of the nation. But it seems to us that, in the generous plan for the promotion of this object, some practical questions connected with it have not been subjected to that closs investigation of facts and circumstances on which very often depends the business success of a new enterprise.

The three chief questions in regard to a steamer line are always and everywhere—first, quickness of communication; second, cheapness of transport of passengers and freight; third, possibility of successful competition.

munication; second, cheapness of transport of passengers and freight; third, possibility of successful competition.

In the projected bill, lying before Congress, regulating the China mail service, these three necessities have not been sufficiently considered. Besides, some less important articles of this bill, to which we will call attention on another occasion, the paragraph making Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, a coal station of the line, will prove completely impractical, and may, at least in the beginning, render the enterprise a business failure.

The island of Honolulu is situated twenty-one degrees ninetern minutes north latitude; San Francisco, thirty-soven degrees forty-nine minutes north; Yokohama, in Japan, thirty-five degrees twenty minutes north. We perceive, therefore, at once, that a course via Honolulu is situated to seventeen degrees further south of the straight the between San Francisco and Yokohama, and that this deviation, being on the equator side, is much greater than an equal deviation on the pote side of the same straight line. Indeed, a course taken in a mortherly direction as far even as to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, is one thousand and fifty miles shorter than a course via the Sandwich Islands. Counting an average speed of eleven to twelve knots per hour, the route over Honolulu would therefore take four to five days, and a round trip nine to ten days here than the northern course. Besides this difference, it should be taken into account that on the southern course north-eastern winds prevail, while, for the greater part of the year, between the parallels of thirty and fitty degrees north latitude, northwestern winds prevail. Continual headwinds on a long vorgee are, even for a powerful steamer, a very serious drawback, and would estainly retard the passage for from one to three days, so that the loss in time on a round trip via the Sandwich Islands would amount to ten or eleven days, and including twenty-four to forty-eight hours for coaling and passing the bar, to twel

Hong Kong.

The commerce in freight and passengers between St
Francisco and Honolulu offers no equivalent for the
losses and disadvantages, and it would be by far mo
profitable to start a special line of small steamers for th
service than to burden with it the great China mail lin

### NEW WORKS.

Miss Braddon keeps up her reputation for being, par excellen e, a modern sensation novel writer. In the work before us she shows fully as much skill as in her former if one could believe them, and the greatest disregard to the common sense and experience of the world, characte, rize this lady's writings. Novels of this sort are called works of imagination, and certainly that term is peculiarly applicable to "What is this Mystery?" for it is nothing gant sensation, only there is this difference—Sue can find some veritable materials for a foundation in the Paris acribes. No one over witnessed such a masked ball in London as she describes, in which the nobility figure in such an extraordinary manner. As to the society of the Black Band, with its grand master, a mudering society to which some of the oldest and richest families of the nobility as associated with the lowest villains, that is too nureal and preposterous to impose upon even the most ignorant. Yet him the foundation of the whole work. Around this all the incidents cluster and are connected. Bertrard, the grand master of this drel of the deepest dye, lowest motives and basest asso-ciations, yet be has the entres to the highest and proudes families of England. The most charming character is a London ballet girl. The whole work is too extravagant

her language is by no means pure or classical. Her great merit is in fertile invention, in a curt and epigramtion, and in the light and agreeable arrangement of her matter. Her works belong to the evanescent literature

BOOTH MEMORIALS—PASSAGES, INCIDENTS, AND ANECDOTES, IN THE LIPE OF JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, THE ELDER. By His Daughter. Carle-The heading of this title, "Booth Memorials," we

modera times, committee by one of their nearest reactives, is fresh in the memory of the people, yes, almost before the body of the dead chief magistrate is cold in the grave. We do not recur to this with any disposition of impugning the character or motives of the Booth family, and give them credit for family, whether on the stage or as authors of bers, passages and other arrangements of wonderful "Booth Memorials," is in very bad taste at this time. just criticism, for we willingly admit that the surriving members of the family condemn the fearful deed of one of its members.

As to the book itself, it is a neat little volume, con-

taining anecdotes and reminiscences of one of the best and most remarkable actors that ever appeared upon the stage. Of course the filial hand of a daughter could only delineate the bright side of a father's character. It could not be expected that this would be a complete and faithful biography, for all men have their weaknesses, and a daughter would naturally touch very lightly those of her father. However, the book will be found interesting for its anecdotes and incidents of life, especially to people of the theatrical profession.

to people of the theatrical profession.

History of Julius Cassan. Volume 2, The
Wars in Gaul. Harper & Brothers.

The first volume of the "Life of Cassar" made us acquainted with the character of the work, its merits both in a literary and historical point of view, and the apparent object of the imperial author. There are few persons in the literary world, or among the reading por-

less attention, for the fact itself that Napoleon the Third had written a book—a History of Julius Casar—was enough to insure numerous readers in all parts of the world. The work has been ably and extensively re-viewed from different points of view, according to the imperialist, aristocratic, or democratic bias of the re-viewers. We do not propose to enter upon the task of a labored criticism either of the work itself or of the labored criticism either of the work itself or of the opinions of critics, and shall only make a few general

remarks on the character and design of the book.

That a man occupying the elevated position of the author, and absorbed by the weighty affairs of State, should step from his throne to take up the pen of a historian may well appear surprising. True, there are a few examples of reyal authorship in history, but no emperor or king, perhaps, ever undertook such a work under the daily weight of other labors which Napoleon had to bear. He has undoubtedly used the labor of others to a great extent in the collection of facts and in the preparation of his many valuable notes and references, and probably, also, in the compilation of the rest of the world at his command, and there was no necessity He had all the talent of France and much of the rest of the world at his command, and there was no necessity that he should perform a great deal of the labor. Still we see the hand of Napoleon in the composition, particularly in the comments and historical parallels. He, at least, dictated all or a larger portion of the work, and gave it the finishing touch. The second volume ends not with the death of Casar, but with the crossing of the Rubicon. Although a short period elapsed between that event and Casar's death, and although that was the culminating point of his history and of the struggle of factions which gave him the ascendency, the events which followed up to the time of his death are full of interest. We are led to ask, therefore, whether we may expect a continuation of the history, or if the signature of Napoleon at the end of the second volume means that the work is complete.

While the style is not so grandly ponderous, striking

the second volume means that the work is complete.

While the style is not so grandly ponderous, striking or sonorous as that of Gibbon, or as ornamental and flowing as Macaniey's, there is a conciseness and clearmens in it very appropriate to historical writing. We see nothing of the Delphic oracle style, with a double or ambiguous meaning, which characterizes the political atterances of the city.

The object of the work evidently is more political, to give strength to the Napoteon dynasty, than for the Emperor to acquire fame as a historian. Though the history is made up with skill and the facts effectively.

object is to draw a parallel between Napoleon the First the Evidence Elicited on the Trial of Henry Wirz, the Jailor. By Ambrose Spencer. Har-per & Brothers. A NARRATIVE OF ANDERSONVILLE, Drawn from

per & Brothers.

The compiler of this book must have had an irresistible mania to appear in print or he would not have taken up a disgusting subject with which all the world is too familiar. It is neither more or less than the Wirz trial over again, with which the newspapers all over the endeavor to allay. The wretched Wirz has not only explated his crimes by death, but, under the form of a trial that can reflect no credit upon the country, he was offered up as an appeasement to the excited public feeling of the time. Let him rest, then, till the history of the war can be written in a future and calmer period. Wicked as he showed

bitter war, and in a great measure of the idifficulties of bis situation. As to the feeling of the Southern people describing, we never heard of any war, and particularly great deat of bitter feeling. The author, if the compiler of this book may be called an author, appears to be one or who can see only one side of a question.

Homes Without Hands. Being a Description of the Habitations of Animals, Classed According to Their Principle of Construction. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., &c. Harper & Brothers.

We have carely perused a houk with as much pleasure as we have this one. An interesting branch of natural history is treated in a new and most attractive manner. As the author remarks in his preface, the object of the work is fully given in the title-page. "Sozianing with the simplest and most natural form of habitation in the following order:—Second, those creatures that suspend their homes in the air; third, those that are their habitations beneath the surface of the water communication; sixth, those that are parasitic upon ani The last chapter treats of miscellanea, or those habita tions which could not be well classed in any of the pre-

type of life, and carries us down to the lowest, in the corals and madrepores at the bottom of the ocean. Hu-

and pleasing. It is never dull or heavy. Children can read this work understandingly and with delight; yet the

The writer begins with the mole, as entitled to take the first place in the list of burrowers. He strikes right into bject at once in the following manner, which we

a complicated subterranean dwelling place, with cham elaborate as that of a modern railway, or to be more tan sewerage; and is an animal of varied accomplish

are, and to show us, in fact, what are the habits, nature, domestic life and public conduct of this animal. So on about them. It would be pleasant to quote extensively from this interesting work, but our space will not per mit. We cannot, however, resist the temptation to re-fer to the author's remarks upon the hive-bee as being the most accurate of mathematicians:—"Many years ago Miraldi, being struck with the fact that the lozengeshaped plates (of the honey-comb) always had the sam angles, took the trouble to measure them, and foun that in each lovenge the large angles measured 109 de-grees 28 minutes and the smaller 70 degrees 22 seconds— the two together making 180 degrees—the equivalent of two right angles. He also noted the fact that the apex of the three-sided cup was formed by the union of

three of the great angles.
"Some time after, Réaumur, thinking that this remark. "Some time after, Reaumer, thinking that this remarkable uniformity of angle might have some connection with the wonderful economy of space which is observable in the beacomb, hit upon a very ingenious plan. Without meationing his reasons for the question he asked Komig, the mathematician, to make the following calculation:—Given a hexagonal vessel, terminated by three leaenge-shaped plates, what are the angles

by three lexenge-shaped plates, what are the angles which would give the greatest amount of space with the least amount of material?"

Keenig made his calculations, almost agreeing with Miraldi, and Reaumur concluded that the bee had very

### PLEASURE PLACES.

BUR MIAGARA FALLS CORRESPONDENCE. NIAGARA FALLS, July 16, 1866.

SCARCITY OF VISITORS.

Whether it is owing to the scarcity of money, Fenian

This is a pleasant journey, especially so during these ultry days of July. You can leave Toronto any morning, sunday excepted, at seven o'clock, and in two hours and ch Lewiston, a small village on the Ameri-

is a small place, and does not present many attractions. It depends almost entirely upon travel and railroad traffic. Its chief articles of commerce are gin and sum-

is the name of the village on the American side of the river where it is spanned by the beautiful structure from which it derives its name. It is mostly composed of railroad sheat, ticket offices and reflagarants, and is the point where hackmen "most do congregate", to catch the unwary, and fleece the greenhora. On the Unnadian side is the village of clifton, which, with the addition of a church or so, presents about the same features as its rival over the way.

a church or so, presents about the same features as its rival over the way.

These institutions are still in full blast at the Falls. It is well. In what other way could the unsophisticated tou-"at be relieved of his surplus change? Are they not lux'uries for surpassing Broadway raioons, with all their pretify waiter girls? What interesting relies of Niagara are not beer to be obtained? Shells of ocean are turned into shells of Niagara. Fresh, bewitching and beautiful are the attendant damsels, and ceaseless and unremitting are their importunities to the young galiants to purchase mementoes. The Indian stores, counted by hundreds, are flourishing.

AT THE FALLS

nature seems as usual. The same number of gallons, combining the waters of Michigan, Superior, Huron and Erie, with their mighty whirl and roar, come tumbking over the procipice and dash against the rocks below—one hundred and thurly feet—in exactly the same manner as has been their wont for thousands of years.

Traveliers from all parts of the world arrive every day, stand upon the brink, marvel at the wondrous sight, proceed to an Indian store, buy a relie and go about their usiness. Still rush the angry waters, seeming to say for "Mon may come, and men may go,

Each tourist, as usual, visits the chief points of interest, such as Bath and Goat Islands, Terrapin Tower, Bed die's Staircoase, Luna Island, Cave of the Winds, Prospect Point, &c.

pect Point, &c.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS

for the most part consist of "hops." On the American side there is one every evening—at the International one evening—at the Cataract the next. The musc is all that can be desired. The dances take place in the large reception rooms. They are quiet, not opercrowded, and extremely pleasant. At the Clifton House on the Canadlan side there is a hop every evening in the parior. On two evenings of the week there is a grand ball in the splendid half detached from the premises.

evenings of the week there is a grand hall in the spien-did hall detached from the premises.

General Grant has engaged rooms at the International for himself, family, and a portion of his suite. He will arrive during the inter end of the mosth.

John C. Breckinridge, who is residing with his family at the town of Ningara, frequently drives to the Falls with his family. It is said that he has recently received a large sum of money from his friends in the South.

### OUR ST. CATHARINES CORRESPONDENCE.

St. CATHARINES, C. W., July 16, 1886. my arrival here, to find that the place has made some little progress in the interval. Several handsome villa residences have sprung up in the neighborhood, and to the Stephenson House, the principal hotel of the place, a new wing has been added, which enables it to accommomenced late this year, as at nearly all the watering places, but it promises well, there being now nearly two hundred guesti in the house, principally invalids, who come here for the benefit of the waters which are most beneficial in chronic cases of gout and rheumatism. Among the guests at present staying at the Stephenson House are the Dutch Minister, M. de Limbourg; Mr. Fredericks and family, of Philadelphia, and Mr Clayton

and family, ditto.

One of the most important additions to the town is the new Sanitarium, Spring Bank, which has just been erected by Dr. Mack, the leading physician of St. Catharines, and who has made such a widespread reputation in connection with its waters. The situation is one of scenic pretensions, the view extending to Lake Ontario and embracing the very pretty banks of the natural and embracing the very pretty banks of the natural rivulet which here forms the Welland Canal. The grounds are to be laid out on the best principles of landscape gardening, the building itself being in the style of a French Chateau, with its high-peaked slate roof. The internal accommodations are those of a first class family residence, and are just of the character to suit invalids disliking the noise and excitement of a hotel. But that which conduces most to their comfort is the introduction of the mineral baths on every floor of the establishment, ing calculation:—Given a hexagonal vessed, terminated by three leavenge-shaped plates, what are the angies which would give the greatest amount of space with the least amount of material?"

Kornig made his calculations, almost agreeing with Miraidi, and Reaumur concluded that the bee had very nearly solved the difficult mathematical problem.

Mathematicians were delighted with the result, and for a long time the calculations were not questioned. However, Machaurin, the well known Soich mathematician, was not satisfied with even so slight a difference between the two mathematicians. He wanted precision, tried the whole question himself, and found Miraidi's measurement correct.

"Another question now arose—Row did this discrepancy occup? How could so excellent a mathematician as Konig make so grave a mistake? On investigation it was found that no biame attached to Kronig, but that the error lay in the book of logarithms which he used. Thus a mistake in a mathematicially discovered by measuring the angles of a bee-cell—a mistake sufficiently great to have caused the loss of a ship whose capitain happened to use a copy of the sams logarithmic tables for calculating his longitude."

"Homes Without Hands" is beautifully illustrated by numerous engravings, so that we not only read of the habits and domiciles of the animal creation, but we see them as well. It is with pleasure we welcome the appearance of such a valuable book as this which the Harpers have introduced to the American public.

BEATNS OF EDITORS.

Tooy, July 21, 1860.

Ros. James S. Thorn, Member of Assembly from this city; in the last Legislature, died at two clock this morning, at the residence of his father, of consumption. Mr. There was one of the associate editors of the Times of this city.

Tooy, July 21, 1860.

About Fords, associate editors of the Times of the Company of the same of this city.

Thor, July 21, 1860.

The plantage of the proper of the same so as they have not a large book of the comment of the comment of the city of the comment of t property, and which was sunk at considerable exponse. It is of precisely the same chemical elements as the water of the baths at the Stephenson House. There are now, in fact, three artesians wells in St. Catharines all supplying this water, and there is reason to believe that it can be found anywhere within a circuit of several miles. The system of douches and the contrivances for applying the water at various temperatures and in vapor are the most perfect that I have seen, and have been constructed under Dr. Mack's special supervision. In addition to all this there is a Torkish both, with its repiderium, and other chambers adapted to various degretor's temperature, the whole being considerable of the superature, and in superature and mannewers which are set on food the confort of its immarss. Spring Bank Is, in short, one of the most desirable beneep newfibe for the invalid whom its waters suit. It cannot be surpassed in salu-brity of situation, as the breezes that sweep along the bank on which it is built come purified by the waters of both the great lakes.

St. Catherines built fair to be a scene of great gavety for some weeks to come, frem the presence of a large body of regulars, infantly and artiflery, who are arriving the surface of the surface

# OUR CAPE MAY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAPE MAY, July 16, 1866. MENTS ON THE ISLAND.

their notions of civilization to furnish us with gas light in our apartments is not a dulcifying reflection. Then, at one of the very best hotels in the place, we have such execrable repasts. I wish they would call "a spade a spade," and not dignify their Hoodoo compounds with

cospectable citizens. I fear, however, that we at the Cape are rather leaning towards the dangers of Saratoga, and the staid character of our regular visitors has been the only preservative against an earlier fall. Watering places in all countries—in Engiand and Germany, as well as here—have their heydays and glories, declines and downfalls. And if the abodes of dissolute persons—the homes of rakes and profligates—are permitted to increase here at their present rate, the days of Cape May, as a respectable institution, are most assuredly numbered. These dens are of various characters, and publicly or privately managed; but for a young man to come here as a means of secape from the dissipations of city life, and for a young girl to visit the seaside for the take proaching its pure, rural atmosphere, is just as

kidded hands of their permers, and Young America in a shooting jacket clasping Miss Columbia in an elegant silk robe is, to say the least, lamentable for the character of the budding generation. Then the present style of dancing never struck me so forcibly before as being the model of ungracefulness. In fact, being unrelieved by the beauties of dress, its abnegation of all the rules which should govern the peetry of the motion and its relapse into a mere locomotion rectilinear and diagonal courses become papably evident. It was really gratifying to a lover of the piquant to listen to the spirited criticisms of "the wall flowers," and sometimes it would be well for the tasteless and graceless "hoppers" to hear the most charitable of those opinions. Notwithstanding these defects the juveniles seemed to be in a miniature clysium of their own, and the astimatic attifiedes of the participants did not interfere with the zest of their enjoyment. These hops, given at the principal hotels, generally form the great zediacal culmination of the season. The number of permanent residents will now gradually increase until the end of the month, and the crowds of transient visiters who flock down to the island at the end of each week will make this season nearly equal to the great year after the war, so enthusiastically spoken of by all the Bonifaces of the land.

## OUR SHARON SPRINGS CORRESPONDENCE.

SHARON SPRINGS, July 15, 1966. year. The prevalence of wet and stormy weather is the cause assigned for it, and no doubt with reason, for the rooms in the different hotels (at least in the first-class ones) have all been engaged in advance, and the pros-pects are that in another week the place will be unpre-

pools are that in another week the place will be unpre-cedentedly full.

The hope have scarcely been inaugurated, for the opening one (that given at the Pavilion on Friday night) was a rather spiritless affair, no one seeming much in the humor to dance. The company at this house is, as usual, divided into cliques which keep pretty much apart, and until one or other of them obtains the ascend-ancy the gaiety for which the Pavilion is celebrated will